

Ustanovili smo proporcionalnost OHI i ukupnoga broja karijesnih lezija. Najteži nalazi pronađeni su u ispitanika koji potječu iz poljoprivredničkih obitelji.

Socio-Economic Influence on Caries and Oral Hygiene in Baranja

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The aim of this study was to determine the epidemiological characteristics and difference in caries prevalence in students from various family backgrounds (working, administrative, agricultural) and to assess the degree of correlation of oral hygiene, caries prevalence and socio-economic status of the subjects.

The study sample consisted of 151 subjects of both sexes, mean age 18 years.

The following results were obtained: DMFT of subjects from a working class family background was 12.09, subjects from an administrative family background 10.37 and subjects whose parents were farmers 12.78. The average DMFT for all three socio-economic groups was 11.74 while total DMF was 1732. OHI ranged from 3.10 for students from working class family backgrounds 2.70 for students from administrative family backgrounds and 3.08 for students from agricultural family backgrounds. The average OHI for all three groups was 2.93.

We established the proportionality of OHI and the number of caries lesions. The most severe findings were those of the students from agricultural family backgrounds.

Indeks društvenoga statusa po Hollingsheadu za djecu radnika, službenika i poljoprivrednika u dobi od 5 do 7 godina

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Višečimbeničkom raščlambom utvrdit će se mjerljiv iznos varijabiliteta.

Rađeno prema preporuci stručnjaka Svjetske zdravstvene organizacija (WHO) te pregledano 150-ero djece.

Nakon izvedenih oralnih pregleda i statističke obradbe podataka dobiveni su ovi rezultati: U djece radnika nađeno je 428 karijesnih zuba, 106 plombiranih te 30 izvđenih. Ukupan KEP bio je 566, a Kip 6,99. Pregledano je 79-ero djece. U djece službenika karijesnih zuba je 201, plombiranih 107, a izvđenih 23. Ukupan KEP je 331, a Kip 6,75. Pregledano je 49-ero djece. U djece poljoprivrednika karijesom je bilo zahvaćeno 59 zuba, plombiranih 27, a izvđenih 20. Ukupan KEP je bio 106, kip 4,91. χ^2 (hi kvadrat test) nađen je 46,7675 na osnovi 5% pouzdanosti i 4 stupnja slobode.

Studentov t-test za djecu radnika i službenika je 1,845, za djecu radnika i poljoprivrednika 1,980, a za djecu službenika i poljoprivrednika -1,028.

Ukupan broj pregledanih zuba za svu djecu iznosi 3.577, opća karijes-frekvencija (KIO) 95,15%, relativna karijes-frekvencija (KIZ) 25,88%, a prosječan Kip 6,61.

Kod te starosne skupine djece s obzirom na χ^2 (hi kvadrat test) 46,7675, a na osnovi signifikantnosti za 5% uz tablični od 5,99, vidljiva je statistički znatna razlika za djecu poljoprivrednika oba spola. S obzirom na dobiveni studentov t-test od -1,028, a na osnovi 70 stupnjeva slobode, postoji statistički znatna razlika u pogledu indeksa društvenoga statusa za djecu službenika i poljoprivrednika.

Index of Social-Economic Status According to Hollingshead for Children Aged 5 to 7 Years

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The aim of this study was to determine measurable value of variability between different examination groups by use of multifactor analysis.

The material consisted of 150 children of both sexes, aged 5 to 7 years. All subjects were divided into three groups by their social-economic background; 79 children in a group from worker families, 49 children from administrative worker families and 22 children whose parents are farmers. All subjects were examined using recom-